

THE WASHINGTON POST  
E8 Sunday, Dec. 9, 1962

## Tough Hard Core Reds Active In Central America

By Al Burt

The Miami Herald

GUATEMALA CITY—Communism speaks directly to some 10,000 hard-core followers in Panama and Central America. And this organized strength feeds on the sympathy of between 60,000 and 75,000 fringe believers.

Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala have the Communist danger inside their houses, and they know it. The Communist strength runs to students and laborers, and thrives on domestic situations that create widespread dissatisfaction. Unemployment, lack of freedom, government corruption, and the miseries of the poor and illiterate are their favorite poison.

In general, Fidel Castro has lost his messiah's license, but sympathy still exists for the Cuban revolution. There is a feeling that Russia and Cuba may have lost more prestige in the current crisis than the United States did in the Cuban Bay of Pigs invasion fiasco in 1961. But optimism is tempered by the knowledge that each country has its own crop of Communists eager to make a new Cuba.

In capsule, the countries line up like this:

**Panama**—Estimated hard core Communist strength 10,000. Sympathizers: 10,000 to 20,000. Strong influence at the university, among labor. Aided by unemployment, concentration of wealth and power. United States-Panama friction over the Panama Canal. Justice Minister Mario Robles: "Panama is the most important objective of the Communists because of its strategic location and its large population." A large number of students are in the United States during the summer months.

**Costa Rica**—Estimated hard-core strength: 300. Sympathizers: 10,000. Making strong pitch to banana workers and trying to organize peasant leagues among the campesinos. Problem regarded as less serious here, proportionately, but an "elite" Communist group is making strong effort. Government has support of people.

**Nicaragua**—Estimated hard-core strength: 1,000. Sympathizers: 10,000 to 20,000 and growing. Strong among students and laborers. May 1 parade drew 5,000 protesting against the United States for Cuba. Take advantage of widespread unrest resulting from 26 years of rule by one family, the Somozas. Working to recruit large group in 18-25 age bracket who have never voted and have no political affiliation.

**Honduras**—Estimated hard-core strength: 2,000 to 5,000. Sympathizers: about 10 times that number. Effectiveness rises and falls directly with Cuba's fortunes. Down now. Honduras has reputation of being most heavily infiltrated of the six countries. The government says this is exaggerated. Take advantage of economic problems, particularly unemployment, of under-developed country. Government pushing social reforms.

**El Salvador**—Estimated hard-core strength: 1,000. Sympathizers: at least 5,000. Principal threat in urban areas with Communist-front organizations among labor, teacher, student groups. Strong government cracks down hard. Anti-subversion law passed this fall gives broad police powers, provides up to seven years in jail. In September, government headed off trouble by grabbing agitating leaders, hustling them to airport and sending them out of country. Take advantage of overpopulation problem in small country. Government critics complain police work goes beyond efficiency.

**Guatemala**—Estimated hard-core strength: 1,500 to 2,000. Sympathizers: 5,000. Take advantage of discontent with present government. Strength in rural areas. Popular support in rural areas for return of former President Juan Arvalo, generally blamed with leading country into communism before. Previous Communist experience makes literate wary, but illiteracy high.